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2.47 RETURN TO PHONOLOGY
SECTION OF Nomenclature

MAR 17 1916
INDEXED

Evergreen Nursery

8th Annual

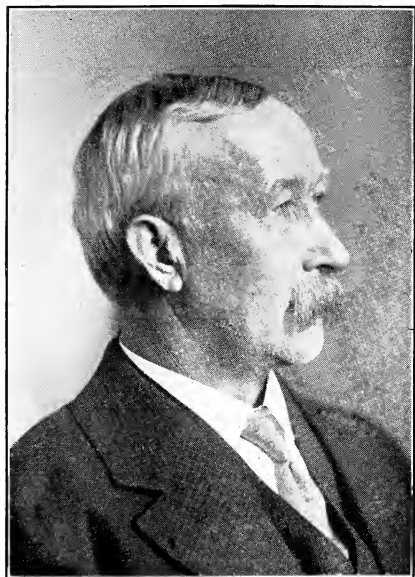
Catalogue



1916

Saginaw

Michigan



Evergreen Nursery,
Saginaw, Michigan,
January 10, 1916.

Friends and Patrons:

To most of you this is my eighth annual offering. This catalog and price list, with its twelve pages of subject matter,—in comparison with the 2 by 3 four-page leaflet—is but proof of how we have grown.

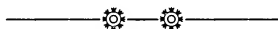
From a few ounces of seed, with no capital nor experience other than a heart full of love for trees and flowers, we have accumulated acres of trees and plants. But what is more, we have won the appreciation of hosts of friends, to whom we are ever grateful.

We will endeavor to merit your approval in the future; we will co-operate to make this world of ours brighter, life pleasanter, and the community happier.

Thanking you for past favors, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

VAL KATZENBERGER.



TERMS—Cash on delivery.

PRICES—The price includes the cost of proper packing to protect the roots and tops during transit.

POSTAGE, FREIGHT or EXPRESS Charges must be borne by the purchaser, and should be included in the remittance when charges are to be prepaid.

PAYMENT May be made by Check, Cash, or Postoffice Money Order.

DELIVERIES Will be made at central points in Saginaw free of charge.

GUARANTEE—We will furnish live and healthy plants, but can not agree to replace plants destroyed by causes over which we have no control. Plants and Trees that are not satisfactory when received may be returned and money paid for the same will be cheerfully refunded.

VISITORS Are at all times welcome; for location of Nursery consult map on page 15.

EVERGREENS

THE subject of Evergreens needs no introduction. We all know the beauty and usefulness of the Evergreens — once our State was covered with the Pines, Spruces and Cedars. Now the wind sweeps the State from shore to shore; storms spread desolation over the land, and we are at the mercy of the cyclone and hurricane. We can do much to check the wind. One little shrub will afford shelter: we should plant more of them. We should go further, we should plant trees — we should plant Evergreens.

I offer nice trees **with roots** at prices within the reach of all.

American Arbor Vitæ	Each
Specimen, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$1.00
Specimen, 3 to 4 feet.....	.75
Specimen, 2 to 3 feet.....	.50
Sheared globes in green tub	1.00
Pyramidal A. V. compacta..	.50

Golden Arbor Vitæ	
2 feet .....	.50

White Cedar	
3 to 4 feet.....	.50
2 to 3 feet.....	.25

Balsam Fir	
2 feet .....	.50
18 inches .....	.25

European Silver Fir	
12 inches .....	.25

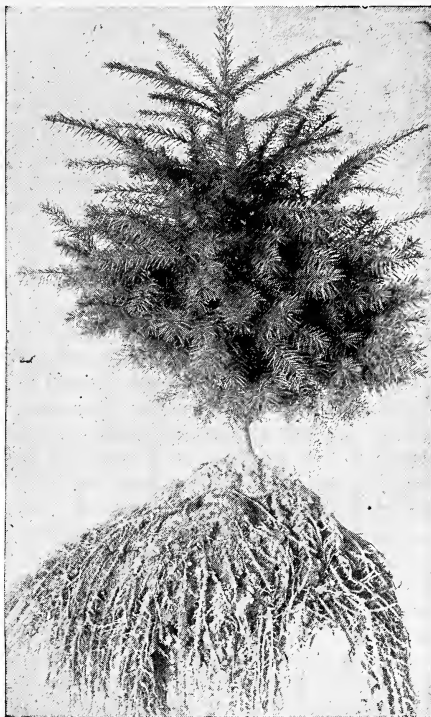
Irish Juniper	
Specimen, 3 to 4 feet	1.50
Specimen, 2 to 3 feet	1.00

English or Common Juniper	
Specimen, 2 feet.....	.50

Red Cedar	
Specimen, 3 feet, green.....	.50
Specimen, 2 feet, blue	1.00

Hemlock Spruce	
Specimen, 2 feet .....	.50

Norway Spruce	
Specimen, 4 feet.....	.75
Specimen, 3 feet.....	.50
Specimen, 2 feet.....	.25
Transplanted, 15 to 18 inches	.15



Colorado Blue Spruce	
Select Blue, 24 inches.....	2.50
Select Green, 18 inches.....	.75

Scotch Pine	
Specimen, 2 to 3 feet.....	.25

Ponderosa Pine	
Heavy wooded, 3 feet.....	.50
Heavy wooded, 2 feet.....	.25

White Pine	
Specimen, 3 feet .....	.50
Specimen, 2 feet .....	.25

Jack Pine	
Specimen, 18 inches .....	.25

Dwarf Mountain Pine	
12 inches .....	.50

Austrian Pine	
2 feet .....	.25

DECIDUOUS TREES

Catalpa Speciosa	Each	Ash-Leafed Maple	
8 to 10 feet.....	\$0.50	6 to 7 feet (specimen).....	.50
10 to 12 feet.....	.75	5 to 6 feet.....	.25
Russian Mulberry		Norway Maple	
6 to 8 feet.....	.50	6 to 8 feet.....	.50
8 to 10 feet.....	.75	3 to 4 feet.....	.25
Tulip Tree or Whitewood		Soft Maple	
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	8 to 10 feet (from woods)..	1.00
6 to 7 feet.....	.50	European Sycamore	
European Larch		3 feet.....	.25
5 to 6 feet.....	.50	Purple Leafed Plum	
7 to 8 feet.....	1.00	4 to 5 feet.....	.50
Carolina Poplar		Black Walnut	
6 to 7 feet.....	.25	Seedlings, 12 inches.....	.10
7 to 8 feet.....	.50	German Walnut	
Mountain Ash		2 feet.....	.25
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	American Sweet Chestnut	
6 to 7 feet.....	.50	Seedlings.....	.10
American White Ash		Horse Chestnut	
7 to 8 feet.....	.50	3 to 4 feet.....	.25
American Elm		Seedlings.....	.10
7 to 8 feet.....	.50	Red Flowering, 18 inches...	.25
10 to 12 feet (from woods)	1.00		

ROSES

Ramblers	Each	Baby Dorothea.....	.25
Crimson Rambler.....	\$0.35	White Baby.....	.25
Everblooming Crimson Ramb.	.35	Baby Sunshine (yellow)....	.50
Blue Rambler Veilchenblau..	.35	Hybrid Perpetuals	
Keystone Yellow.....	.35	Anna Diesbach (rose).....	.25
Climbers		Gen. Jackson (crimson)....	.25
Dorothea Perkins.....	.25	Coquette des Alps (white)..	.25
Queen of the Prairie.....	.25	Etoile de Lions (yellow)....	.25
Baltimore Belle.....	.25	American Beauty (pink)...	.35
American Pillar (single)...	.25	Paul Neyron (pink).....	.35
Baby Roses		Frau Carl Druschke (white)	.35
Crimson Baby.....	.25	Prince C. de Rohn (maroon)	.35

VINES AND CLIMBERS

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle....	.25	Aristolochia (Dutchman's Pipe)	.50
Bignonia (Trumpet Flower) ..	.25		

CLEMATIS

Clematis Paniculata (sweet)...	.25	Boston Ivy.....	.25
Clematis Jackmani (purple)...	.50	Celastrus (Bittersweet).....	.25
Clematis Henrii (white).....	.50	Cinnamon Vine Bulbs.....	.10
Wistaria (purple).....	.25	Vinca Minor (Periwinkle),	
American Ivy.....	.25	clumps.....	.25

FLOWERING SHRUBS

Althea or Rose of Sharon Each		Tartarian Honeysuckle	
Duchess de Brabant (dbl red)	\$0.50	Pink	.25
Jean de Arc (dbl white)	.50	White	.25
Ardens (dbl blue)	.50		
Lady Stanley (pink)	.50	Ligustrum (Privet)	
Variegated	.50	California, nearly evergreen.	.15
Rubis (single red)	.25	Ibota, upright	.15
Totus Albus (single white)	.25	Riegel, flowering Privet	.25
Coelestis (single blue)	.25	Vulgaris (common Privet)	.10
		Amoor River, very hardy	.25
		(Special prices for quantities.)	
Flowering Almond		Moss Locust	
Double White	.25	Three feet high with spread-	
Double Pink	.25	ing branches, flowers rose-	
		colored, in June	.25
Barberries			
Common	.05	Prunus Pissardi	
Thunbergi, 2 feet	.15	Purple-leaved Plum	.50
Thunbergi, 3 years, heavy	.25		
Purple leaved (specimen)	.25	Prunus Triloba	
Butterfly Bush (large plants)	.35	Rose Tree of China	.50
Caragena (Siberian Pea)		Scotch Broom	
Hedgeplant	.10	A heather-like plant with	
		golden yellow flowers	.25
Cydonia (Japan Quince)			
First to bloom	.25	Syringa (Mock Orange)	
		Grandiflora (Philadelphus)	.25
Corchorus		Sweet-flowered Mock Orange	.25
Var. Silver-leaved	.25	Dwarf Mock Orange	.25
Rhodatypus (green)	.25	Golden leaved	.25
Dentzia (Silver Bell)		Spirea	
Crenata (double pink)	.50	Van Houttei	.25
Gracilis (dwarf or white)	.25	Anthony Waterer	.25
Pride of Rochester (dbl pink)	.50	Aurea, golden leaved	.25
		Bridal Wreath, double	.25
Forsythea (Golden Bell)		Bumaldo	.25
Fortuna, 2 1/2 feet	.25		
		Snowball	
Eunominous		Common Snowball	.25
Burning Bush	.50	Japan	.50
		Highbush Cranberry	.25
Hydrangea (large specimen)			
Grandiflora	.50	Snowberry	
Arborescens	.50	Waxberry or Indian Currant	.25
Paniculata (tree)	1.00	White	.25
		Weigelia Rosia	.50
Lilac			
Common Purple	.25		
Persian White	.25		
Tree Lilac	1.00		



HARDY PERENNIALS

Peonae	Each	Lily of the Valley	
This flower of our grand-		1-year clump .....	.15
mothers is coming into its		Bleeding Heart .....	.15
own again; it is entirely hardy		Fox Glove	5c and .15
with no insect enemies; select		Golden Glow .....	.15
colors	\$0.25	Hibiscus Syriacus	
Phlox		Crimson Eye .....	.25
Beauty (silvery pink)		Marvel Mallows	
Bearanger (white, amaranth eye)		Red, Pink and White, each..	.25
Bridesmaid (white, red eye)		Cannas , in green foliage.....	.15
Independence (pure white)		Morning Primrose , clump .....	.20
Jules Campau (magenta)		German Iris	
Peachblow		Blue, purple and yellow ....	.15
Struthers (cerise)			
2-year clumps .....	.25		
1-year plants .....	.15		

GLADIOLI

America , soft flesh pink.	Pink Beauty , a rich, deep pink flower, distinct red blotch.
Augusta , pure white, blue anthers.	Sulphur King , sulphur yellow, strong, upright.
Independence , rosy pink, tall, straight stem.	Selected or assorted, per doz. 75c.
Mrs. Francis King , bright scarlet, fine.	Gladioli mixtures, good sized bulbs, 35c per doz., or \$2.00 per hundred.
Princeps , rich crimson, white blotch.	





DAHLIAS

5c each; 50c per dozen

Show Dahlias

- No. 1—Large, globe-shaped, golden yellow.
- No. 2—Large, dark red, shaded-maroon, petals purple beneath.
- No. 3—"Sylvia," fine, full to center, white shaded with pink.
- No. 4—Bright red, fine, very strong stems.
- No. 5—"Eureka," very large, a perfect globe, free bloomer, golden yellow shaded with salmon pink, upright, tall and hardy.
- No. 6—"Livonia," medium size, globe shape, deep pink quilled petals, fine.
- No. 7—"Lost Rubis," rather above medium size, globe shape, quilled petals; much like Livonia, but darker pink shaded lilac.

(New varieties will be added before planting time.)

- No. 20—Scarlet, semi-double, yellow center.
- No. 21—Lavender, pink sprinkled cherry red, flat broad petals, full to center.
- No. 22—"Heliotrope," shaded deep purple, stately and perfect.
- No. 23—"Striped Banner," crimson topped white.
- No. 24—"Midnight," Flat velvety petals, dark, nearly black, full to center.
- No. 25—"Gustave Doason," orange red, very large, petals broad and flat.
- No. 26—"Snowclad." Pompon white; free flowering; a little beauty.

Cactus Dahlias

- No. 30—Scarlet Cactus. Large and fine.
- No. 31—Lemon Cactus. Lighter in color than the above.
- No. 32—Krimhild. Heliotrope shaded pink with white tips.

CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION

No. 1594

This is to Certify, that I have examined the nursery stock of Val Katzenberger, Saginaw, Mich., and find it apparently free from dangerous insects and dangerously contagious tree and plant diseases.

This certificate to be void after July 31, 1916.

L. R. TAFT,

State Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards.

Agricultural College, Mich., October 8, 1915.

SMALL FRUITS

STRAWBERRIES

THE Strawberry may be grown by almost anyone on almost any kind of soil and practically in every climate; but the profit in strawberry growing may be measured by the kind of soil and the care bestowed upon them. Well drained soil, sandy loam, is probably best. Dry hills or low swamps are to be avoided. Choose a rich piece of ground; one that has been cultivated several years and has been kept clean of weeds. Plant early in the Spring, in rows, 24 to 30 inches apart for hand culture, or 3 to 4 feet apart for field culture; plant from 1 to 2 feet apart in the rows.

The most popular way of growing Strawberries is the matted row system; that is, all the runners are allowed to grow until two-thirds of the space between the rows is covered, when the surplus is then cut away. This is perhaps the **cheapest way**, if not the most satisfactory.

A better way is the hedge row; when the runners are confined to a narrow row until a sufficient number have taken roots, and the remainder cut away. This will give the plants in the row more room, more strength and consequently more and better berries.

Another way to grow even larger and better berries is by the Hill culture; that is, all the runners are cut away as fast as they show themselves. The mother plant will then form a multitude of crowns. The fruit from such plants is very much larger and finer, picked cheaper and quite satisfactory.

Varieties Unless Marked, 50c per 100, \$3.50 per 1000.

Bubach—Imperfect. Well known berry. Early, large and very productive.

Haverland — Imperfect. A berry of worth. Early, hardy and productive. Long, wedge-shaped and bright red.

Lovett's Early — Per. A berry of bright red color, large to very large. A long season berry and an excellent mate to imperfect sorts of all seasons. Very soft.

Uncle Jim—Selected strain. Plants large and healthy; berry large, regular and firm, dark to the center. I selected this berry and have grown it for several years and can recommend it.

Gibson — A strong grower, withstands dry weather; the berries are large to very large, and of good shape and color.

Baldwin's Pride of Michigan — Shaped like the Haverland but averaging larger, firmer and somewhat deeper color.

Dunlap—This is one of the very best. However, my plants of this grand old sort are limited, but I will fill all early orders as long as the crop holds out.

Warfield—Imperfect. A most prolific plant maker; gives a large yield of medium to large sized berries that are the perfection for canning; a splendid companion to the Dunlap in mixed planting. The Lovett is, however, a better pollinizer for this sort, blooming earlier and later than the Dunlap.

Aroma—Somewhat later than any of the above; large, round, very hardy and productive.

Brandywine—One of the late varieties, profitable under good cultivation and care. Gandy is better.

Blaine—A perfect berry with long stiff fruit stems, keeping the berries well off the ground.

Gandy — A berry for moist and heavy ground. Will stand neglect better than most sorts.

Kellogg's Pride of Michigan — A late berry with perfect blossom and hardy foliage. Berry is large and firm and most wonderfully productive.

Barrymore—Is a new variety of great promise; the berries are very large, ripen in midseason, regular conical shape and of the best quality. **25c per dozen.**

Marshall—Is one of the earliest of the large varieties; the berries are not only large but the largest and of the most uniform shape as well as very best quality, being almost sweet. Selected plants.

Glen Mary — Last year's addition promising.

Helen Davis—Tender vine. Berries light color.

Pocomoke—Good.

Luther.

Excelsior—I still have these very early berries in stock; should be planted on high or rolling ground where frosts will not cut the early bloom.

FALL BEARING STRAWBERRIES

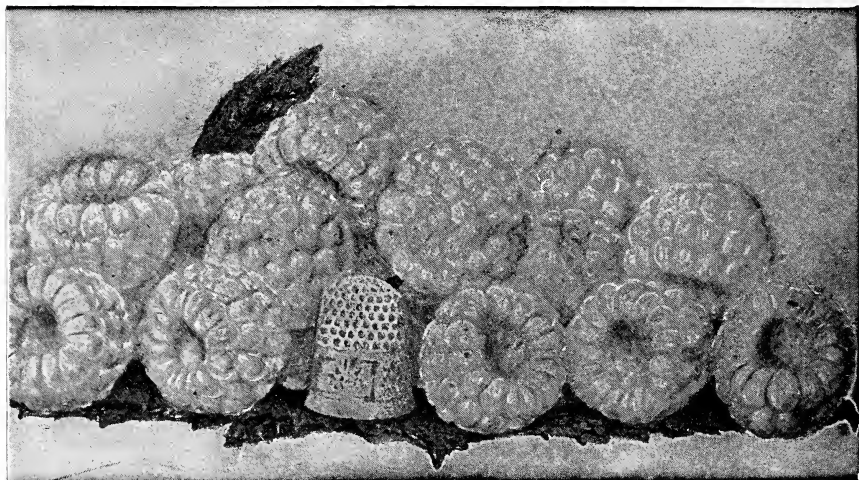
I HAVE only been able to succeed with one kind, the Superb. This is a plant with good healthy foliage, a free runner, and with perfect blossoms. The berries are large, of perfect shape, bright, glossy and smooth; very firm and of delicious quality. I will offer them for sale another year at a reasonable price, but this Spring I will include **One Dozen Plants of the Superb free of charge with Every Order for Nursery Stock** amounting to Two Dollars or more, received before May 1st.

This new class of Strawberries are quite a novelty—bearing not only in June, but all summer and up into late fall and winter. A picking of Strawberries in the month of October is a treat and well worth the trouble to grow them.

How to Grow Them.

Get the plants early in the spring; set them rather close together; cultivate, hoe and weed them—in other words, keep the ground loose on top and free from weeds. Cut all fruit-stems as fast as they appear up to the end of the ordinary strawberry season or later—then you let them grow—and you will have a crop of strawberries by the middle of September and up even into October.





RASPBERRIES

St. Regis Everbearing—I can only emphasize what I said of this variety last year; it is of the Cuthbert type, with fine healthy foliage; is bright red, of the best quality and truly everbearing. It begins bearing the season when planted on what wood it has left from the previous year's growth, and bears on the new wood from about the first of August until frost, having buds, blossoms, green and ripe berries on the same cane and at the same time. Ripe berries were exhibited at the Taymouth Fair from Sept. 16th to 19th; also at the School and Farm Bureau Fair at the Riverside Park, Oct. 3rd and 4th, 1913, and again in 1914; also at the County Fair, Oct. 6, 7, 8, and 9, 1914, and again Oct. 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1915. A small plantation when well established and cared for should furnish a family with red raspberries from the first of August until frost, in generous quantities. I have a goodly lot of plants and will sell them as long as supply holds out at **50c per 12.**

Cuthbert, or Queen of the Market—This variety is too well known to need description. My own stock of this variety is oversold, however, I can supply my friends from other sources at **\$1.00 per 100.**

Golden Queen—A seedling of the Cuthbert with golden yellow fruit. **\$1.00 per 12.**

Columbian, or Purple Cap—Is a dark red or purple berry of large size, the most productive and of the best quality; it is a strong grower and does not sucker; tip plants only. **50c per 12; \$1.50 per 100.**

Cumberland Blackcap—Said to be the largest blackcap variety grown; it is very hardy, firm and good. **50c per 12; \$1.25 per 100.**

Gregg—Is an old standard sort, a grand berry, but not always as hardy as might be wished.

BLACKBERRIES

Snyder — An early standard sort, very hardy and productive and of the best quality. 50c per 12; \$1.50 per 100.

Taylor — A good companion to the Snyder, as it begins to ripen when that is nearly gone. 50c per 12.

Rathbun — A fine large berry, sweet and good; needs winter protection to do its best. 50c per 12.

The Great Himalaya Blackberry — Much has been said and written about the Himalaya Blackberry, both for and against, and great are the claims made by its friends. The plant seems hardy when once established, but there appear to be some drawbacks in getting them started. My plants, which were somewhat sheltered from the cutting west winds, came through the winter all right and made elegant growth and bore some fruit, but I can not find that the fruit or the habits of the vine have any desirable qualities.

GRAPES

Concord — The standard black grape. Two-year, 10c.

Worden — Several days earlier than Concord; a sweeter and better grape for home use or nearby markets. One and two-year, 10c.

Moore's Early — An all around good grape with large berries and compact bunches; ripens long before the frost and opens the season at least ten days ahead of the Concord. 10c each.

Campbell's Early — Is not only a good black grape but is early, and can be kept a month or more after picking. Three-year plants, 25c each.

Niagara — A standard white grape, a strong grower, bunches and berries large and compact, and ripen a little ahead of the concord. Two-year vines, 15c each.

Moore's Diamond — A grape of quality, sweet and good; ripens earlier than Niagara. Two-year vines, 15c.

Green Mountain — A seedling found at an elevation of 1,400 feet in Vermont; the vine is hardy and productive, the berry sweet and good, white or greenish white, and ripens two to three weeks ahead of Concord. 50c each.

Agawam, or Roger's No. 15 — Bunches and berries large to very large, dark red; flesh quite tender and juicy; vine healthy and a strong grower; need some little winter protection in exposed situation. 15c ea.

Delaware — One of the finest; bunches and berries are small; skin thin and of light red color; flesh juicy and sweet with delicious flavor. Two-year vines, 15c.

CURRENTS

10c each; \$1.00 per 12.

Fay's, Prolific — Very large, long bunches; a universal market currant.

Cherry — Large and good; somewhat acid.

Perfection — 15c each; \$1.50 per 12.

Victoria — An old favorite.

White Grape — Large, white, sweet and mild.

Black Champion — One of the best blacks.

GOOSEBERRIES

15c each; \$1.50 per 12.

Downing — Large, round, light green; juicy and fine.

Houghton — Medium, roundish, pale red; sweet and delicious.

Smith's Improved — Large, oval, light green with a bloom.

Large Fruited Gooseberries of American Origin — 25c each; \$2.50 per 12.

Chautauqua — Large to very large, whitish green, hardy and free of mildew.

Columbus — Very large, greenish white; an American seedling.

Jasselyn, or Red Jacket — Very large, pale red, productive.

THE ORCHARD

THE farmer of the day who does not plant or cultivate a few trees, bushes or vines for the fruit, does not live up to his privileges. The farmer who cultivates corn or sugar beets by the tens of acres, but finds no time to care for a few trees, is indeed to be pitied.

The man who says it does not pay, certainly knows not whereof he speaks, for there is no crop grown in Michigan that pays better than fruit. There is no crop grown on the farm that furnishes more genuine pleasure and enjoyment than fruit. There is no crop more beneficial and healthful than fruit. There are few farms so located that fruit of some kind may not be grown. There are few farms so badly run that fruit trees may not be started. There are few places where unfavorable conditions may not be overcome by artificial means.

Whatever your means, whatever your location, be your acres many or few, Plant Trees!

Apple trees may be planted on most any kind of soil—but the best results are only to be achieved on soil naturally or artificially drained. Land with a gentle slope and a gravelly soil will probably, with other conditions being equal, give best results. If your orchard is to be laid out square, it matters little in which direction you run the rows. If on the other hand you wish to set out different varieties alternately in the rows—then run your rows east and west, to give all the trees an equal chance to the influence of the sun.

If your farm is limited or you own only a few acres or a small lot, a few trees may be planted in any odd shape so long as they do not interfere with other existing or future conditions.

Cultivation.

Land with shallow soil as well as land with a heavy clay should be well prepared by deep plowing or spading, so the roots have a chance to penetrate deeply; first, to give the tree a firm hold in the soil, and, second, to allow the roots more spread to reach food and moisture. Cultivate a young orchard quite deep, and often, thoroughly breaking up the upper layer of earth to allow air and moisture to enter—to compel the roots to grow downward while the trees are yet young. If crops are to be grown on the ground while the trees are small, only such low growing crops should be used as could be cultivated and removed before early fall. Cultivating or working the soil of the orchard in the early fall has a tendency to prolong the growing season, also to start new growth, and such growth as does not ripen before winter is apt to be cut back by freezing weather.

Pruning.

Prune to keep the head low and open—tall trees are hard to spray or prune, they are more exposed to the winds and are easily uprooted or broken down. A low headed tree will shade the ground where the shade is needed and keep the sun from scalding the bark on the body. It is also easier and cheaper to pick the fruit on a low headed tree.

FRUIT TREES

I do not as a rule grow fruit trees but keep trees of the most popular varieties in stock, such as Spys, Snow, Wealthy, Duchess of Oldenburgh, Astrachan, Jonathan, Winter Banana, Tallman Sweet, and others, Martha Hyslop and Transcendent Crab, at **25c per tree**.

I will have also some Bartlett, Duchesse, Flemish Beauty and Kiefer Pear trees. **35c each.**

Burbank, Lombard and Shippers' Pride Plums at **35c each.**

Early Richmond and Montmorency Sour Cherries, **35c each.**

Windsor and Black Tartarian Sweet Cherries, **50c each.**

SPRAYING

You may have the finest orchard on the highest priced land; you may cultivate and prune; but the countersign to success is SPRAY. One very big drawback in the past has been the great number of insect and fungus enemies, as well as the great number of remedies to be applied for each. Of late years the discovery has been made that the lime sulphur solution will kill the spores of blight, as well as scale insects, by contact, and if we add a little arsenate of lead we also kill insects that chew as well as the apple worm.

If we arrange for the spraying in a systematic manner — three or four sprays a year — we will save the orchard and protect the fruit.

First Spray.—After the leaves have fallen in the fall, but before the buds open in the spring, take five gallons of the concentrated lime sulphur solution to from 40 to 45 gallons of water; cover the tree from both sides, the large branches as well as the body of the tree. This so-called dormant spray will have killed all the eggs of the tent caterpillar, the eggs of the green fly (Aphis), oyster-shell bark louse, and above all things else the San Jose scale, besides the spores of the blight and other fungi that it has come in contact with. This may be applied to all trees, shrubs and vines and even on some evergreens.

Second Spray.—Spray after the petals have fallen, for the Codling moth and other insects that may have escaped the winter spray; also for the curculio and possible spores of blight. Remedy: One gallon lime sulphur solution to fifty gallons of water and two pounds of arsenate of lead.

Third Spray.—Ten days after, repeat on apples, pears and plums. At this time use half pound of arsenate of lead to 12½ gallons water.

Fourth Spray.—Spray about July 25th on all late apples, one pound of arsenate of lead to 25 gallons of water. The time for this spray may vary with the season.

Spraying Material.

For my customers' accommodation I keep spraying material on hand at cost price charging only enough more to pay for freight and to allow for leakage and shrinkage.

Lime Sulphur Solution, the best the market affords, 25c per gallon. Bring your own can.

Arsenate of Lead. The dry powder is much used in the place of Paris Green. Arsenate of Lead will not burn the foliage; does not wash off with a light rain; is lighter than Paris Green and so will stay in suspension longer. It can be applied stronger than Paris Green without danger of poisoning or scalding; does not cost more than Paris Green. 25c per pound.

Copper Sulphate or Blue Stone. This base of the Bordeaux Mixture is now much used in solution without lime to abate and control fungus, rot on grapes and scab on apples. It is easy to make and easy to use.

Sulpho Tobacco Soap. Kills Aphis, Red Spider, plant lice and all sucking insects on house-plants and the window garden. Clean, easy to make, easy to use, effective and cheap; no waste. 10c per 3-ounce cake.

BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING

AS WE have not the time to get up a Fall Price List we are compelled to insert here a list of Bulbs that are not planted at any other time but fall. Therefore it is well to preserve this Catalog until fall.

We have a goodly selection of Bulbs and increase our stock as fast as we get acquainted with new and better varieties.

This class of plants is hardy. They can endure almost any neglect short of digging up, and will root in the hardest of soil and even in the lightest sand, pushing their flower stems through the frozen ground, it seems, and unfolding their flowers in the spring sunshine, while the snow still lies deep in shady places.

CROCUS

Large flowered; dark blue, yellow and pure white. 10c per 12; 70c per 100.

GRAPE HYACINTHS

Blue flowers. 10c per 12.

SNOWDROPS

15c per 12.

SINGLE EARLY TULIPS

25c per 12.

Cottage Maid—White, shaded pink.

Chrysolora—Pure golden yellow.

White Hawk—Pure white.

Artus—Deep red.

Rose Gris de Lin—White and rose.

Thomas Moore—Orange, sweet scented.

Duchess of Parma—Red, edged with yellow.

Belle Alliance—Large, brilliant scarlet and sweet scented. 3c each.

DOUBLE TULIPS

30c per 12.

Crown of Gold—Yellow.

Rex Rubrum—Crimson scarlet.

Salvator Rosa—White and rose.

Tournsoll—Bright red, yellow margin.

MAY FLOWERING or COTTAGE TULIPS

25c per 12.

Macrospeila—Crimson.

Gesneriana Lutea—Yellow.

Gesneriana Spatula—Scarlet.

Picottee—White and blush.

Golden Crown—Yellow, bordered red.

White Swan—Pure white.

PARROT TULIPS

Perfecta—Gold and scarlet.

Crimson Brilliant—Sweet scented.

25c per 12.

DARWIN TULIPS

5c each.

Baronne Tonnaye—Carmine rose.

Margaret—Blush white.

Pride of Harlem—Carmine rose, tinted lilac.

Zulu—Purplish black.

NARCISSUS or DAFFODIL

25c per 12.

Golden Spur—Golden yellow, large trumpet, sweet scented.

Victoria Bicolor—Yellow trumpet, cream white perianth.

Van Sion—Double Daffodil.

Incomparable—Butter and eggs.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS

Paper White—Grandiflora.

Double Roman—Cream and orange.

SINGLE HYACINTHS

50c for 12.

Dark Blue. Light Blue. Red. Pink. Salmon. Yellow. White.

EVERGREEN ♣ NURSERY, ♣ SAGINAW, ♣ MICHIGAN

